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5		
6		ANKRUPTCY COURT
7	EASTERN DISTRIC	CT OF WASHINGTON
8	In re:	Case No. 18-03197 FPC 11
9	GIGA WATT, Inc., a Washington	The Honorable Frederick P. Corbit
10	corporation, Debtor.	Chapter 7
11		TRUSTEE'S REPLY TO PERKINS
12		GROUP'S OPPOSITION TO TRUSTEE'S MOTION TO STRIKE DECLARATION OF
13		ARMAND J. KORNFELD
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12	NLRB v. Sequoia Dist. Council of Carpenters, AFL–CIO, 568 F.2d 628 (9th Cir. 1977)
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Mark D. Waldron, in his official capacity, as the Chapter 7 Trustee respectfully replies to the Perkins Group's insistence that Mr. Kornfeld's expertise is needed or appropriate. This reply is supported by the arguments set forth below and the Declaration of Pamela Egan, filed herewith.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bankruptcy courts do not need bankruptcy lawyers to educate them on bankruptcy law. Nor do they need bankruptcy lawyers to tell them what their Orders mean.

The "fair ground of doubt" standard enunciated by *Taggert* does not apply to violations of the automatic stay. The Supreme Court said so expressly. In any event, there is no "fair ground of doubt" regarding the meaning of either the Automatic Stay Order or the Preliminary Injunction Order. It barred and enjoined Mr. Dam's claims.

The Automatic Stay Order and the Preliminary Injunction Order bind the Perkins Group and expose it to contempt because they had actual knowledge of the Orders and they are actively encouraging Mr. Dam to violate them.

The Perkins Group's assertion of good faith does not avoid the contempt finding, although it could affect the sanction. In this case, though, the Perkins Group is not entitled to the benefit of any doubt given its prior bad acts of misrepresenting the law to the District Court and misrepresenting the facts to the Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S REPLY TO PERKINS GROUP'S OPPOSITION TO TRUSTEE'S MOTION TO STRIKE KORNFELD DECLARATION -- 1

1 Finally, Mr. Kornfeld's role in this case is unclear. His law firm obtained 2 information from the Debtor. Yet, he refuses to turn it over. 3 For all the foregoing reasons, the Trustee respectfully requests that Mr. 4 Kornfeld's declaration be stricken. II. 5 ARGUMENT 6 This Court Does Not Need an "Expert" to Explain Either Bankruptcy A. 7 Law or its Own Orders. 8 Expert testimony provides information that is outside the ken of the fact 9 finder. See, e.g., Aguilar v. Int'l Longshoremen's Union Local No. 10, 966 F.2d 10 443, 447 (9th Cir. 1992) (striking expert testimony regarding legal issues of 11 reasonableness and foreseeability is entirely appropriate); see also Becton Dickinson & Co. v. C.R. Bard, Inc., 922 F.2d 792, 797 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (holding 12 13 that witness's legal opinion is "not fact evidence," and thus is insufficient to create 14 genuine issue of material fact). Accord Wilson v. City of Seattle, C10-1412-BAT, 2013 WL 315715, at *3 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 28, 2013) ("[T]he Court is not bound 15 16 by a witness's opinions about the law."). 17 This Court understands the automatic stay, sections 362§ and 105 of the Bankruptcy Code, its contempt powers, and the terms of its own Orders. Mr. 18 19 Kornfeld's expertise is beside the point. 20 21 22 TRUSTEE'S REPLY TO PERKINS GROUP'S 23 TO STRIKE KORNFELD DECLARATION -- 2 24 25

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The "Fair Ground of Doubt" Standard Does Not Apply to the Perkins 1 B. 2 **Group's Violation of the Automatic Stay Order.** In Taggart, cited by the Perkins Group, the U.S. Supreme Court specifically 3 4 declined to decide whether the standard for contempt of a discharge injunction is 5 the same as the standard for contempt of the automatic stay. It noted a significant difference between the automatic stay and a discharge injunction: 6 7 The purposes of automatic stays and discharge orders also differ: A stay aims to prevent damaging disruptions to the administration of a 8 bankruptcy case in the short run, whereas a discharge is entered at the end of the case and seeks to bind creditors over a much longer period. 9 10 Taggart v. Lorenzen, 204 L. Ed. 2d 129, 139 S. Ct. 1795, 1804 (2019). 11 *Moo Jeong*, also cited by the Perkins Group, is an unpublished 12 memorandum with no precedential value. *In re Moo Jeong*, No. 6:19-BK-10728-WJ, 2020 WL 1277575 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. Mar. 16, 2020); 9th Cir. BAP R. 8024-13 1(c)(2). Further, in that case, the BAP "assumed" and the parties did not dispute 14 15 that the "fair ground of doubt" standard applied to the automatic stay violation 16 analysis. *Moo Jeong*, at *4. 17 In any event, there is no "fair ground of doubt." This Court specifically held that Mr. Dam's first three causes of action against Perkins belong exclusively to 18 19 the estate. Nonetheless, the Perkins Group seeks to join Mr. Dam precisely so that 20 he can assert those causes of action. 21 22 TRUSTEE'S REPLY TO PERKINS GROUP'S OPPOSITION TO TRUSTEE'S MOTION 23 TO STRIKE KORNFELD DECLARATION -- 3 24

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C. The Automatic Stay and Injunction Orders Bound the Perkins Group. An injunction binds a non-party if it has actual notice, *United States v.* Baker, 641 F.2d 1311, 1313 (9th Cir. 1981), and the non-party either "abet[s] the [enjoined party]" in violating the injunction, NLRB v. Sequoia Dist. Council of Carpenters, AFL-CIO, 568 F.2d 628, 633 (9th Cir. 1977), or is "legally identified" with the enjoined party. Id.; Fed.R.Civ.P. 65(d)(2) (applicable hereto by Fed.R.Bank.P. 7065). Abetting means to encourage one to violate a law. See Black's Law Dictionary, 10th Ed., 2014 ("To aid, encourage, or assist (someone) esp. in the commission of a crime.") (emphasis added). The Perkins Group received notice of the Automatic Stay and Injunction Orders. The proposed joinder not only encourages but requires Mr. Dam to pursue the stayed and enjoined claims. Therefore, the Perkins Group is bound by and violated these Orders. The Perkins Group Did Not Have an Objectively Reasonable Basis for D. **Violating the Preliminary Injunction Order.** This Court has the discretion to hold the Perkins Group in contempt of the preliminary injunction. To do so, a court must find "by clear and convincing evidence that the contemnors violated a specific and definite order of the court." FTC v. Affordable Media, 179 F.3d 1228, 1239 (9th Cir. 1999) (citation omitted). In an unpublished decision issued post-Taggert, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit applied this standard in upholding a District Court's contempt TRUSTEE'S REPLY TO PERKINS GROUP'S TO STRIKE KORNFELD DECLARATION -- 4

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decision for violating a preliminary injunction. *National Abortion Federation v.*Center for Medical Progress, 21-15953, 2022 WL 3572943, at *2 (9th Cir. Aug. 19, 2022).

Further, the Perkins Group's joinder of Mr. Dam was not "objectively reasonable" and there is "no fair ground of doubt" as to the terms of the Preliminary Injunction. As set forth in the Trustee's prior filings, and not repeated here, the Preliminary Injunction order established a clear and specific procedure for resolving Mr. Dam's consumer protection claims. His claims would wait until this Court provided its Report to the District Court resolving the Trustee's claims. The First Amended Complaint did not change this procedure.

E. The Perkins Group Is Not Entitled to the Benefit of the Doubt.

While a party's good faith does not bar civil contempt, it may help to determine an appropriate sanction. *Taggart*, 139 S. Ct. at 1802. *See also McComb v. Jacksonville Paper Co.*, 336 U.S. 187, 192-193, 69 S. Ct. 497, 500, 93 L. Ed. 599 (1949) (stating that a party's "record of continuing and persistent violations" and "persistent contumacy" justified placing "the burden of any uncertainty in the decree ... on [the] shoulders" of the party who violated the court order). In this case, Perkins misrepresented the law to the District Court pretending that "flexible finality" applied to adversary proceedings and it misrepresented the facts to the Trustee, pretending that it had not represented Giga Watt and that Giga Watt was a "stranger."

TRUSTEE'S REPLY TO PERKINS GROUP'S OPPOSITION TO TRUSTEE'S MOTION TO STRIKE KORNFELD DECLARATION -- 5

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1	The Perkins Group's wordsmithing of the Orders is irrelevant. As the
2	Supreme Court stated in <i>McComb</i> , "It does not lie in their mouths to say that they
3	have an immunity from civil contempt because the plan or scheme which they
4	adopted was not specifically enjoined." McComb, 336 U.S. at 192. In this case,
5	the Preliminary Injunction Order set up a procedure for resolving both the
6	Trustee's and Mr. Dam's claims. The Perkins Group defied that procedure.
7	F. Mr. Kornfeld Has Not Complied With a Turnover Request.
8	Unknown representatives of the Debtor (likely Andrey Kuzenny, an
9	admitted embezzler) contacted Mr. Kornfeld's law firm twice seeking
10	representation of the Debtor in this bankruptcy case. Mr. Kornfeld has failed to
11	answer the Trustee's questions regarding these contacts. He has failed to say who
12	contacted his firm and what was said. He has also failed to turn over to the Trustee
13	the information that was exchanged with Mr. Kornfeld's law firm. This lack of
14	cooperation further justifies striking his testimony.
15	[This Reply continues on the next page.]
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1	III. CONCLUSION
2	WHEREFORE, the Trustee requests that the Court strike Mr. Kornfeld's
3	declaration and grant such other and further relief as the Court deems appropriate
4	and just.
5	Dated: January 26, 2023 POTOMAC LAW GROUP PLLC
6	Drugger and M. Egger
7	By: s/ Pamela M. Egan Pamela M. Egan (WSBA No. 54736)
8	Attorneys for Mark D. Waldron, Chapter 7 Trustee, Plaintiff
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